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THE

MYSORE GAZETTE.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

GENERAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 223. *The 16th September* 1875.

Whereas it appears that the terms of para 5 of the coffee patta, which require that intimation be given to the Revenue Authorities of every transfer of an estate or holding, are frequently not observed, the Offg. Chief Commissioner hereby warns all concerned, that they are bound by the obligations of their grants to give due notice to the Deputy Commissioner of the District of every such transfer, whether by sale, gift or mortgage.

No. 236. *The 24th September* 1875.

Captain G. J. van Someren, Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, reported his departure to Simla on public duty on the evening of the 16th September 1875.

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No. 237. *The 25th September* 1875.

The Offg. Chief Commissioner directs the publication of the subjoined Rules, for conducting *Post Mortem Examinations, &c.*, for the guidance of the Officers concerned.

Rules for conducting Post Mortem Examinations and for examining wounded persons.

I. The Medical Officer shall, immediately on receiving from any person, for examination, a corpse or any other substance, inquire and note down the name and residence of such person and, if the latter be a Police Officer, his number and rank, and shall, without delay, grant to such person a receipt for the corpse or other substance delivered by him. The receipt so granted shall contain a list of the articles or substances received by the Medical Officer, and the name of the person from whom they were received, and to whom the receipt is given. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine all bodies sent to him as soon as practicable after arrival.

II. In cases where the body is sent to him, the Medical Officer should note the time of its arrival, the date and hour of the *post mortem* examination, the sex and height and apparent age of the deceased, the state of the body, whether well nourished or otherwise, the existence or absence of any caste or other marks, not of recent origin, such as cicatrices, deformities, and the like; and whether the marks upon it correspond with those in the Police or other report.

III. In cases where he has been taken to the place where the body lies, besides the above, he should note the place and nature of the soil (if out in the open country) where he found the body, also its position and the state of the clothes, if any. He should also note, in cases of death from violence, the position of the body in reference to surrounding objects, such as sharp stones and the like, contact with which, it may be alleged, has produced the injury, also whether any blood-stains are visible on such objects or anywhere near the corpse, and whether any weapons are lying near it. In cases of suspected death from poisoning, he should note whether any appearance, as if of vomited matters, &c., is present in the neighbourhood of the body.

IV. In every case he should describe the condition in which he found the body, noting the degree of coldness, warmth, rigidity and putrefaction, and the amount and nature of the clothing or covering on it.

V. Commencing at the skull and terminating at the feet, he should examine the bones to determine whether any of them are fractured or dislocated, and inspect the vertebral column throughout, also the teeth, hair, orifices of the body and general surface, and also note the state of the pupils, whether contracted or otherwise, and whether any substances are grasped in the hands.

VI. If there be any wound or contusion on the body, he should describe its position, length and breadth. He should note the depth and direction of all wounds, whether there are any cuts on the clothes corresponding to them, and examine the wound carefully for the presence of foreign bodies, preserving such as are found. He should also state whether, in his opinion, the wound was mortal, giving his reasons for such opinion, and he should be specially careful to examine the neck for marks of compression.

VII. He should also state his opinion as to whether the wounds, if any, could have been self inflicted, or whether they might have been the result of accident, giving reasons for his opinion.

VIII. He should carefully examine any gun, sword, blood-stained instrument, stick or stone, by which the wounds may have been inflicted, and mark such instrument so as to be able to recognize it, if asked to do so. He should also compare the weapon with the wound alleged to have been caused by it, and state whether, in his opinion, it was possible for the wound to have been produced by it.

IX. He should commence his dissection of the body by removing the top of the skull in the usual way with a saw, and note anything that may appear unusual.

X. He should then make an incision from the chin down to the pubes, so as to be able to examine the windpipe, heart, lungs, liver, stomach, spleen, kidney and intestines, also the urinary bladder, and note whether any of these organs appear diseased, and whether any wound on the outside of the body communicates with the contents of the chest or abdomen.

XI. In making his examination he should disturb, as little as possible, any organ which may communicate with an external wound, if he had reason to think that the body may be re-examined by another medical man.

XII. In the case of females, he should examine the ovaries and uterus, bearing in mind that abortion is sometimes caused by the introduction into the uterus of pointed instruments which may cause death. He should note the presence or absence of pregnancy, the probable period to which pregnancy had advanced, and examine the external generative organs for marks of violence.

XIII. In the case of infants, he should note the condition of the umbilicus and cord, if any of the latter remain. He should also remove the lungs, and try whether they sink or float in water.

XIV. In cases of suspected poisoning, he should not neglect to examine every organ of the body, and should pay special attention to the rules laid down hereunder with reference to the duties of the Chemical Examiner.

XV. He should bear in mind that death may possibly have been the result of starvation, exposure to cold or heat, smothering, drowning, lightning, strangulation, poisoning, or disease, and state whether death was due to any of these causes, giving his reasons.

XVI. He should keep all his original notes, even though he may make a fair copy of them afterwards, and should not lend them to any one to read.

XVII. In all cases, the examination of the body should be thorough and the notes of the appearances discovered should be as minute as possible.

XVIII. Full notes should also be made in cases of examination of wounded persons.

XIX. When summoned to give evidence in any case in which he has made a *post mortem* examination, or examined a wounded person, the Medical Officer should bring with him to Court, the original notes made by him at the time of conducting such examination.

XX. The notes of the examination in all cases, or a fair copy of them in the hand-writing of the Medical Officer, should be at once made in a book kept at the hospital or dispensary for the purpose, and should be signed by him.

XXI. The Medical Officer should submit, in a formal report, the results of the *post mortem* examination held by him, along with the inference or inferences deducible therefrom, to the civil authorities within one week from the date of such examination. Should he desire to be furnished with additional facts in connection with the history of the case, before pronouncing a final opinion, he must embody the expression of such reservation in his report. This rule does not alter the procedure in cases of actual or suspected poisoning, the reservation in such cases being dependent upon the submission of the report of the Chemical Examiner.

XXII A copy of every report made by the District Medical Officer under the preceding rule shall be forthwith submitted to the Civil Surgeon of the Division, who will thereupon issue such instructions, either with reference to the particular case reported, or for the future guidance of the Medical Officers, as he may think necessary.

Rules regarding the transmission of suspected substances to the Chemical Examiner, and their analysis.

I. In the transmission of suspected matters (in cases of poisoning or suspected poisoning) to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, the following rules are to be observed :—

(*a*) Three objects should be carefully attended to in the despatch of all suspected matters; the proof of identity; the impossibility of any interference during transit; and thirdly preservation from decomposition.

(*b*) Articles for analysis should be enclosed in perfectly clean glass bottles or jars, accurately corked, tied and sealed with hard wax, and by the private seal of the Surgeon or Magistrate. Bottles, &c., should be enclosed in a thick layer of cotton, and all placed in tin, soldered, and sealed. When wooden boxes must be used, these should be sealed and taped at every opening below as well as above.

(c) All liquid and animal matters liable to decomposition should be put up in, or mixed with the strongest spirit available; this effectually prevents decomposition, and without interfering with the subsequent analysis, obviates many serious accidents.

(d) A minute and detailed account of the case, symptoms, appearances on dissection, and treatment, if any, should, in every instance, be forwarded, as these afford a clue, not only to the kind or class of poison made use of, but also not unfrequently to the individual or identical poison itself.

(e) In cases where arsenic or any other mineral poison is suspected, and when the patient has survived for twenty-four hours or more after its exhibition, the liver should be sent, as well as the stomach and a part of the intestines, also a portion of any suspected matter, which might have been the vehicle of exhibiting the poison, as food, rice, congee-water, &c. When any substance vomited by a patient is forwarded, it should be mentioned whether it is a portion of the first vomiting or not; the matters emitted by the first vomitings are most likely to contain portions of the poison.

II. The rules for the transmission of suspected substances, as above given, will not prevent analysis being made by Medical Officers at outstations, who may have the means of examining suspected matters, and it is desirable, on legal grounds, that local analysis should be made whenever possible.

III. When the use of a vegetable poison is suspected, it is quite competent for the Medical Officer on the spot, to do all that the Chemical Examiner can do. With this object, a portion of the suspected substance should be treated with proof spirit and a little acetic acid for 24 or 48 hours;* after applying a gentle heat, the mixture should be thrown upon a filter. The filtrate should be evaporated over a water-bath, to the consistence of an extract, and the physiological action of the extract should be tested by administering a portion of the same to a young chicken, puppy or kitten. Dilatation of the pupil following the introduction of a small quantity of the extract into the eye of the last animal, gives ground for suspecting the presence of dhatura or aconite.

* Ganja will communicate a green color to this infusion.

IV. Whenever a partial examination of a suspected substance has been made by the Medical Officer on the spot, and the substance is subsequently forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, the result of the local investigation is to be stated.

V. Police Officers, Magistrates and others should, in every case, forward suspected substances in the first instance to the District Medical Officer, and this Officer, if unable to come to a definite opinion thereon, is responsible for their transmission to the Chemical Examiner with every needful statement elucidatory of the case.

VI. Medical Officers should make known to Police Officers, Magistrates, &c., that the Chemical Examiner has no means of distinguishing the blood of human beings from that of other mammals, and that, under ordinary circumstances, medico-legal evidence as to blood stains can be given as well by District Medical Officers, as by the Chemical Examiner.

No. 238. *The 25th September* 1875.

Garudachari, Sheristadar of the Pavagada Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar of the 5th Grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Hiriyur Taluk, *vice* khaja Mohadin suspended.

No. 239. *The 27th September* 1875.

Captain Price, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, having reported his return to India from furlough on the 22nd August 1875, is granted subsidiary leave from that date to the 8th September 1875.

No. 240. *The 29th September* 1875.

Venkatrangaiengar, Amildar of the Yedatore Taluk, is granted 11 days' privilege leave, in extension of that granted to him in Notification No. 156, dated 14th July 1875.

No. 241. *The 29th September* 1875.

Kumaraswami Modaliar, Amildar of the Ashtagram Taluk, is granted 15 days' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Gulam Dastagir, Peshkar of Maddur, is appointed to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Ashtagram Taluk, during the absence of Kumaraswami Modaliar, or until further orders.

"By Order,"
T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 28th September 1875.

From the Collector of North Arcot, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1146, dated Bireddipalli, 23rd September 1875.

As it has been *reported to me by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the Devasthanam Dispensary at Tripetty that Cholera is now prevailing in that Town, and as the Annual Great Feast there is fast approaching and commences on the 1st proximo, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to warn the people of your Province not to visit Tripetty on that occasion.

*Letter No. 55, dated 19th September 1875.

No. 5340—D. 907, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Editors of the Bangalore "Spectator" and "Examiner" for publication, and copies distributed to the Deputy Commissioners, and to the President, Bangalore Town and Cantonment Municipal Commissions.

"By Order,"
T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 72. *The 24th September* 1875.

Lieutenant C. H. Brookes, R. E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate for Mr. Henderson, Executive Engineer, Bangalore Water-Supply, during the absence of the latter officer on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 73. *The 24th September* 1875.

Mr. G. McIntyre, Sub-Overseer, Nagar Division, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 15th proximo.

No. 74. *The 28th September* 1875.

Mr. E. T. Boyton, Accountant, having returned to duty on the 20th instant, the unexpired portion (10 days) of the 2 months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 36 of the 7th July last, is hereby cancelled.

"By Order,"
R. H. SANKEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secretary, P. W. D.